

Alexandria
AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser
INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. 11.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862.

[No. 542.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's and bl's.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerseimers,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburghs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloth,
Coloured threads and sewing silk,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
September 10. Vendue-Master.

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the
Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the
24 day of December next, at 12 o'clock,
noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land
in one or more lots; lying in the county
of Fayette, state of Kentucky about
30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort,
20 miles south east of the Ohio River; and
adjacent to the public road between the
two Maima Rivers and several rising
settlements. The soil generally good,
well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main
Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable
two to three hundred miles above the
extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place
as the above, another TRACT of LAND
of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots,
in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky,
nearly the same distance from Lexington,
Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers,
as the foregoing tract, and lays between
the former and Main Lecking river, distant
from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered
and timber of different kinds, and as the
former tract, in the neighborhood of the
settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a
Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund
Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the
title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for
benefit of creditors, they will be positively
sold to the highest bidder, for approved
notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterfon
of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk
of Woodford county; or major John Lee
near Frankfort will point out the lands.
For further information and an accurate
plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles
Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New
York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

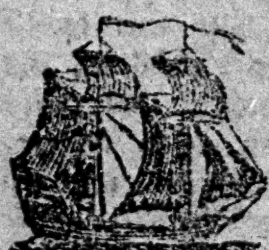
July 30.

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,
70 tons Plaster,
10 hhd's. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbl's. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
June 25.

Cash given for rags.

FOR CHARTER,



THE SCHOONER
EVELINA,
about 700 barrels burthen,
then, in prime order, and
ready to receive a cargo
on board.

Apply to Capt. James Croudill or,
WM. HODGSON.

August 31.

For Philadelphia, New-York,
or Boston,



Freight wanted for the sch'r
ROMEO,
ALPHALET LORING, Master.
Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has received by the above vessels,
Russia Sheetings, entitled to
drawback,
Russia and Ravens Duck, } per bale or
and India Cotton, } piece,
Few boxes men's fine Hats,
Men's neat Calf skin,
Women's and Misses' black } Shoes,
and colored Morocco,
Fancy Kid,
Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,
Fontaine do. in casks,
Green Coffee in bags,
Sugar in hhd's. and bbl's. Leaf do.
Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,
Plaster Paris,
Cheese, Onions, &c.
August 17.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, a
Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy,
founded upon the Act of Congress of the
United States, passed on the 4th day of
April, 1800, entitled "An Act to establish
an uniform system of Bankruptcy
throughout the United States" has been
awarded and issued against John B. Arm-
stead of the county of Loudoun, merchant;
and he being declared a Bankrupt, is
hereby required to surrender himself to the
Commissioners in the said Commission named,
or a major part of them, on the last
Wednesday in September next, and on
the first and second Wednesdays in October
following, at the house of Mr. Lacy,
in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun
County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and
make a full discovery and disclosure of his
estate and effects, when and where his
creditors are to come prepared to prove
their debts; at the second sitting to chuse
assignees, and at the last sitting, the said
Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination,
and his creditors are to assent to,
or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bank-
rupt, or that have any of his effects, are
not to pay or deliver the same, but to
whom the commissioners shall appoint.

BURR POWELL,

Secretary to the Commission.

Middleburg, August 14. (21) d28t

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which
he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes
to sell off his present stock, it will be
an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.

July 31.

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about
15 years of age. She has got about
13 years to serve, and has been accustomed
to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 24.

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and re-
tail, at their Book and Stationary Store,
in King street, between Royal and Fair-
fax streets, the following articles, on
which a liberal deduction will be made
to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by
Mrs. Bennett; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the
Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parkins;
St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIIIth Century, a
novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the
Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina
Maria Roche, Vicar of Landdown, 2 vols. in one
by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do.
Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit
of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond,
by George Walker; Mordant, by Dr. Moore.
The Armenian, or Ghost of Scer, a history
founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of
Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by
Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaud-
entia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W.
H. Ireland, the avowed author of the thakepear
papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality,
or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3
vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment
of Secret History, by Ann Cavell, a Tale
of the Times, a novel by the author of the God-
lip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the
reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the
reign of George III. 8vo. Beauties of Nature, the
Linnæan, or Philosophical and Pious Contem-
plations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons
of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life
and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin,
Tappin's Fanny, Blossoms of Morality; Sand-
ford and Merton, Confessions of the United
States with the latest amendments, to which are
prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the
Federal Constitution with the amendments; Ju-
nius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a cop-
ious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an ap-
pendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin,
and Remarks on his Life, written by himself;
Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable,
modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic
Medly; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist
Hymns and spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney
Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and
Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's
English Reader; Introduction to the English
Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and
Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Plaster's
Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, contain-
ing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar for
2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part;
Dillworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's
Guide; American Primer; Columbian do. Dr.
Lowth's English Grammar; Allie's Introduction
to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduc-
tion to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Latin;
do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin
Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dillworth's
Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and
Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be
continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp;
Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver
Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus; oculus; Di-
vine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues;
Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico;
Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Re-
pository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do.
Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards;
red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound
or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities; Fool-
cap writing paper; Quills and Slates; lead and
slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, In-
voices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and
Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and
small hand.

Bookbinding,

Of every description, executed with neatness
and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled
and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.
April 20.

FOR SALE,

2,000 BUSHELS CORN.

Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
July 3.

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,

Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for

Pickles.

THO. SIMMS.

August 28.

NOTICE.

In the matter of Isaac McPherson,
A BANKRUPT.

THE Creditors of the said bankrupt
are hereby notified, that the commission-
ers will meet on Saturday the 11th day
of September, at the Eagle Tavern in the
city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the
forenoon, for the purpose of certifying to
the judge of the district of Virginia, that
the said Isaac McPherson hath made a
full discovery of his estate and effects and
in all things conformed himself to the di-
rections of the act of Congress made and
now in force concerning bankrupts, when
and where any of the creditors of the said
bankrupt will be heard against the com-
missioners certifying the same.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, September 1st. (7) d4t

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to
purchase or hire. A young man will be
preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

July 24.

WILL BE LANDED

To-morrow morning on Merchant's Wharf,

30 PUNCHEONS

Of excellent

3d PROOF RUM,

Which will be sold at a reasonable price
and liberal credit.—Apply to

WM. HODGSON.

August 24.

HAY in BUNDLES

Of about 200 pounds each, for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

9th mo 2d.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
Has just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania
and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the
lowest current price:—also,

Coarse Salt,

James River Coal,

Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second
quality,

Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhd's. and bbl's.

Tar, Pork,

Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,

Handspikes,

Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his
mill and in town.

7th mo. 19th.

Just Published,

BY COTTON & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE,

A NEW NOVEL,

Entitled the

BEGGAR BOY;

(Price one Dollar.)

By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the
London Critical Reviews.

July 30.

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,

TAMARINDS,

Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for

Pickles.

ABEL WILLIS.

August 28.

Strayed or Stolen,

On the 31st of August, from William
Paterfon's Point, a GREY MARE, five
years old last spring, between 12 and 14
hands high, trots and gallops; her
rail white, and her shoes nearly
out. I will give FIVE DOLLARS, a rea-
sonable charges for delivering her to me at
Alexandria, or TEN DOLLARS for convict-
ing the thief, if stolen.

JACOB LEAP.

September 6.

Printing in all its variety
at this office

The United States of America. To all whom these LETTERS PATENT shall come :

WHEREAS, NICHOLAS BOUREAU, hath alleged that he has invented a new and useful improvement, called *Bureau's Economical House and Ship Steam Kitchen*. These are therefore to grant according to law, to the said NICHOLAS BOUREAU, his heirs, administrators, or assigns, for the term of fourteen years, from the Thirtieth day of the present month of August, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the said improvement, a description whereof is given in the words of the said Nicholas Bourreau himself, in the schedule hereto annexed, and is made a part of these presents.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington this Thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twenty-Seventh.

TH. JEFFERSON.

BY THE PRESIDENT,
JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

City of Washington, TO WIT:—
I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That the foregoing Letters Patent, were delivered to me on the Thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, to be examined; that I have examined the same, and find them conformable to law. And I do hereby return the same to the Secretary of State, within fifteen days from the date aforesaid, to wit:—On this Thirtieth day of August, in the year aforesaid.

LEVI LINCOLN,
Attorney General of the United States.

THE SCHEDULE referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same, containing a description in the words of the said Nicholas Bourreau himself of his improvement, called *Bureau's Economical House and Ship Steam Kitchen*.

The formation of this Kitchen is upon the principle and form of a Ten Plated Stove, constituted in a particular manner to suit for baking Bread, and all kinds of Pastry, as also for roasting Meat, Fowls, &c. as effectually as before an open fire, by means of a spit traversing the internal, or over part, so constructed as to be turned at pleasure, with stops at the distance of two inches by which means the Meat will be equally done—attached to this Baking Stove, is a copper Cylinder-Boiler, which is acted upon by the fire of the stove, so contrived that by means of a tin pipe attached thereto, and extended to any direction or situation in the kitchen, house or ship, any number of dishes of meat or vegetables are separately and completely boiled in less time than is usually done in water, retaining all their juices and flavor by means of the steam conveyed by the pipe, out of the boiler, and introduced into suitable Tin Kettles made for the purpose with suitable tubes by means of a number of cocks, which may at pleasure be opened and shut, the stove and boiler may be constructed upon a larger or smaller scale, say the boiler from five to thirty six gallons according to the size of the kitchen, house or ship where they may be used, and one fire answers for all the operations of baking, cooking, &c. The saving of fuel in some parts is a considerable object. The steam kitchen is admirably adapted to large ships on long voyages, in addition to cooking any number of dishes at the same time, and in the different departments, the pipe conveying the steam from the boiler, will also warm in winter the cabin and berths in the ship, and by means of the boiler, fresh water may be extracted and distilled out of sea water, by the evaporation of the steam in quantity sufficient to answer the purpose of cooking as also for drinking, when the stock should be exhausted. By an experiment I have made at New York, I have with a boiler of 29 gallons, extracted one gallon of fresh water from that taken out of the East River, in one hour, and with half the fuel usually applied in cooking. In armies, barracks, and hospitals the Steam Kitchen may be applied to very great advantage, one Kitchen with a moderate fire will boil the provisions for a regiment. Is portable, and may be removed by the exertion of a single Horse, with the same ease as a travelling forge. In barracks and hospitals, the Stove and boiler would be particularly useful, in addition to the baking and

boiling, a number of various and different dishes at the same time, it will answer to warm or heat any room or apartment proposed by conveying the steam out of the boiler through a tin pipe into a tin receiver of adequate size, by which means also, and upon the same principle, a hot bath may be prepared in a short time. Before my removal from New York to Alexandria I have fully tested by actual experiments the several uses herein mentioned, by a Kitchen Stove and Boiler. I have erected, and am happy to find by the result that every object thereby intended will be obtained, and that not only the wealthy, but also the poor, from the great saving of fuel, will be greatly benefited.

N. BOUREAU.

WILLIAM THORNTON, } Wit-
CHRISTOPHER S. THOM. } nesses.

On a new trial made the 9th inst. in presence of several persons of this town, thirteen gallons of brine, egg proof, produced nine gallons of drinkable water, while my dinner was cooking. By means of a worm of one inch bore I have distilled at the rate of a gallon and a half an hour, which I am ready to prove on board any vessel, the owner of which permitting me to cook my provisions at my own expense; and if my caboufe, or kitchen shall be thought convenient, the owner of such vessel may have it at first cost, which I compute will be from 120 to 130 dollars.

Having obtained a patent for fourteen years, any person infringing my right may be certain of being prosecuted—half the damages recovered will be paid to the informer, with a certainty of having his name kept secret.

NICHOLAS BOUREAU.

Alexandria, September 10.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, July 7.

The first Consul has not till lately shewn a disposition to partake of any pleasures. Much pains have been taken to induce him to enter into some amusements; and the Minister (Talleyrand) has been heard to say, that if they could not find out a method of employing him for six hours a day, France would be undone.

In uniformity with the above principle he has at length been brought to pursue the sports of the Field; that is forty boars, a few hares, and three flags, has been transplanted into the forest of Marli for his diversion. But a circumstance, which has excited a considerable sensation at Paris, is the that celebrated manuscript, which contained the different regulations of the Royal Chase for Louis XVI. and from which a leaf had been torn for several years, has been actually replaced within the last fortnight.

The ship *La Zoe*, which had lately been dispatched from St. Domingo entered the port of Havre the 30th ult. after a passage of 31 days. When she failed from Cayes St. Louis, there were rumours of the surrender of Toussaint and Dessalines but nothing official on that important subject had transpired. The quarter of the island from which the *La Zoe* came had not experienced any of the disasters which the rest of the colony had sustained. This fortunate circumstance is ascribed to the surrender of the Black General La Plume; had it not been for him the Whites would have been exterminated to a man. Trade is in a most deplorable state; the exports are excessively inconsiderable; the cotton harvest is not got in, and the little the negroes think proper to do, is ill done.

The commercial intelligence from Port au Prince is still more distressing; raw sugar is sold there from 50 to 60 livres the cwt. that article too is extremely scarce as the Blacks refuse to work. Cotton is also very scarce at Cayes St. Louis, because the Gonaives and the Mirabelais have been destroyed by fire; the trifling quantity which is to be had at Port au Prince costs from 230 to 250 livres; the indigo harvest has totally failed; coffee is the only article to be found, and even that costs from 18 to 22 sous per pound.

The colony of St. Domingo overflows with English merchandize; it is impossible to land French goods in that island without making the greatest sacrifices.

It is not thought that the Legislative Body will now be convened for some time.

PROCLAMATION.

The Consuls of the Republic to the French people.

"People of France."

"The 14th of July commenced in 1789 the new destinies of France. After thirteen years of labour, the 14th of July returns more dear to you, more august to posterity. You have conquered all obstacles and your destinies are accomplished. Within, not a head that does not bow to the empire of equality; without, not an enemy to menace your safety and your independence; not a French colony that is not subjected to the laws, without which no colony can exist. From the bottom of your ports, commerce summons your industry, and offer you the world; in the interior, the genius of the Republic fertilizes all the seeds of prosperity.

"People of France, that this epoch may be for us and for our children, the epoch of permanent good: that peace may be embellished by the union of virtue, of knowledge, and of arts; that institutions adopted to our character may surround our laws with an impenetrable rampart; that our youth eager for instructions may go to our Lyceum to learn their duties and their rights; that the history of miseries may guarantee them from past errors, and that they may preserve in the midst of wisdom and concord, this edifice of grandeur which has been erected by the courage of the citizens.

"Such are the wish and the hope of the French government; second their efforts, & their happiness of France will be immortal as her glory.

The First Consul,

(Signed,)

BO NAPARTE.

LONDON, July 10.

Our intelligent correspondent at the Hague, informs us, that the court of Vienna has proposed to the Court of Petersburg, to march troops and take possession of Wallachia, for the apparent purpose of putting an end to the troubles in that province, and of quelling the rebellion of Paskwan Oglou.

Duncan comes here to night, And when goes hence?

When the Austrians and Russians have got footing in European Turkey, will they ever relinquish those fertile provinces? Paskwan Oglou's force is represented to be 20,000 strong. One of the detachments have advanced within two leagues of the Austrian territory. This has afforded to the Court of Vienna an occasion for declaring to the Porte, that it is necessary to occupy Wallachia in order to secure the Austrian frontiers from violation.

The Stadtholder is to have the rich bishopric of Fulda as his indemnity. The revenue of the bishopric amounts to 25,000 florins.

Bread is extremely dear in Holland, the price advances every week.

July 16.

Strong jealousies exist between the Dutch and French governments, upon the subject of commerce. The Dutch government have informed the French that they shall increase the duties upon French merchandise, if more favorable measures be not adopted with respect to the trade between Holland, and Belgium and the Rhine.

COCKPIT, WHITEHALL, July 14.

Before the most noble and right hon. the Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes.

The *Minerva*, Suconius, master. This was a Swedish ship laden with a cargo of brandy, which was captured in the prosecution of her voyage from Barcelona, Ville Nova, and Salva, to Boston, on or about August 2, 1799, by his majesty's ship *Boston*, John Erskine Douglas, Esq. Commander, and carried into Halifax, where the usual proceedings were commenced.

It appeared that the ship was restored with freight, in the court below, and the cargo condemned; from which sentence an appeal was entered. Their Lordships, after hearing counsel in this case, directed further proof to be made of the property.

Lord Hutchinson, who has arrived in Dublin, will no doubt be received in the most flattering manner. Eminent as his services have been, he is justly dear in every part of the United Kingdom; but he cannot fail to be honored with peculiar marks of respect and affection from his own countrymen.

Lord North. We cannot forbear being pleased with the following bon-mot, at a period when his influence in the political world was no more, and when

blindness and other infirmities of age might be supposed to aggravate the chagrin of a disappointed Statesman. His old and violent antagonist Colonel Barre, who had also sustained the loss of sight, chanced one day to be placed by him in the House of Commons, when he happened in the course of the debate, to make some observations on his former political controversies. But I trust (continued Lord North) that notwithstanding the violence of my opponents in public, my conduct has procured me few private enemies. There is, for example, my old and strenuous antagonist Col. Barre, he and I have had many tough political disputes, and yet I am confident that at this moment, no two persons in the nation would be happier to see one another.

The following is the opinion of justice Blackstone, concerning the present question in agitation, namely, Whether a Representative of the People is to vote according to his opinion or that of his constituents? "For the end of his coming to Parliament is not particular but general—not barely to advantage his constituents but the commonwealth; to advise his majesty, as appears from the writ of summons, *De communi consilio super negotiis quibus damandus et urgentibus, regem, statum, et defensionem regni Anglie, Ecclesie Anglicane concernentibus*; and therefore, he is not bound, like a Deputy in the United Provinces, to consult with, or take the advice of his constituents upon any particular point unless he himself thinks it proper or prudent so to do."—Black. Com. Vol. i. p. 159.

Suppose the practice of locally instructing Members of Parliament was prevalent and universal throughout the whole Empire, is it not probable that different counties might furnish their members with instructions diametrically opposite to each other, and if they, as bound to obey, are precluded from the exercise of their own judgment or from receiving conviction by the arguments of others in the Senate, there would be no necessity for debating any question, no necessity for a representative being possessed of superior understanding or eloquence, no necessity for his being an honest man—his independence is at an end—he has received his instructions, and is consequently predetermined how to act, and there is no occasion for any exertion of intellectual talent, might not a tinker or a cobbler be qualified for the office of such a representative? The first of the lately published resolutions asserts, that it is the "bounden duty of representative, not to set up their own opinions in opposition to the opinion of their constituents, but upon all occasions to obey their instructions; and yet the second resolution maintains, that

"It is an indispensable duty that they should select such Candidates whose abilities and independence will afford the best security, &c." If then Members are bound to "obey," how do "abilities and independence" become necessary? or, how can either be exercised? but if on the other hand, these qualifications are indispensable in a British Senator, surely the receiving of instructions is totally inadmissible.

From the (London) Courier of July 9th.

The *Moniteur* of the 3d inst. has brought an article, which will be read with some interest here—a sort of parallel between the late and present Ministers of England, during the war and the negotiations, and a review of the conduct of Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham, during the peace. This paper is in a better style of disquisition, and written with less presumption than any with which we have been lately supplied from the same source. The pragmatical interrogations, the attempt at epigram, the abrupt deductions, are laid aside, and the writer plainly tells what he would have his reader understand. It is justly contended, that if the peace be not as advantageous to England as she could wish, it is because the late Ministers had endangered so much by the war, that the present have found it a sufficient object to save what their predecessors had so nearly lost. The defence of the peace is taken upon this footing, and the condition of all our allies, from Russia to the grand Seignior, is examined to support it. To the greater part of the conclusion which the writer draws, we can readily assent. England, indeed, might have the gallant seamen whom she is allowed to possess, Admirals worthy of command, and negotiators of confidence; yet all these distinctions

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guished characters would not maintain her
in the rank she is destined to occupy, if at
the head of her Cabinet she had prejudiced
men like Lord Grenville, or Ministers
like Mr. Windham. Our readers will
peruse this piece with attention, and we
can recommend it to them, with some
pleasure, not merely because it discusses
the merits of politicians here, but because,
by the conciliatory language which it ut-
ters towards our Ministry, more flattering
certainly than they deserve, and by the
regiments with which it endeavors to justi-
fy the peace to England, an achievement,
perhaps, not very difficult, it exhibits a
strong symptom, and the forest, which the
period permits, of a pacific disposition on
the part of France. [Here's the article.]
**UPON THE LATE DEBATES IN
THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.**

The history of the few last years is full
of problems which time only can develop,
and of important lessons, the develop-
ment of which it will assist. To preserve,
however, this solution, and to understand
this development, we ought to attend to
the luminous traces which they leave be-
hind them. It enlightens by degrees
whatever is secret in the relations of poli-
tics, whatever is obscure in the connection
of events, whatever is mysterious in their
causes, or equivocal in the morality of the
principal actors. In collecting all the
rays which it has scattered in its progress,
we have the opportunity of ascertaining
the part which wisdom has taken, or the
passions have usurped in the conduct of em-
pire. The instruction which under this
point of view the last debates in the En-
glish parliament are calculated to convey,
cannot have escaped the notice of any one
who has in the smallest degree turned his
attention to this subject. It is now dis-
covered that in the year 8, Lord Grenville
and Mr. Windham opposed in the Cab-
inet a treaty of peace when it was proposed
by the Chief Consul. It may be supposed
that they would now be under some diffi-
culty in justifying themselves for plunging
their country in the dangers with which it
was surrounded; but in place of thinking
of their justification they assume the char-
acter of accusers; and in reading their
speeches, it is impossible almost to conceive
that such assurances could exist as that with
which they play their part.

If the treaty of Amiens was not as ad-
vantageous for England as could be de-
sired, to whom is this to be attributed, if not
to the Ministers, whose obstinacy and cap-
rice prolonged the war, when they had in
their power the means of terminating it
with honor?

And who is it against whom they now
direct their accusation? The Minister
who, repairing their faults, has been a le,
by his prudence, by his firmness, and by
his capacity, to give peace equally to the
North and South, to reconquer Egypt,
and to restore it to the Grand Seignior, to
reestablish the Order of Malta, to maintain
the integrity of the States of the King of
Naples, and thus to preserve the Mediter-
ranean from the influence of France; to
procure the restitution of the King of En-
gland of his possessions in Germany, seized
by the king of Prussia, and on the eve of
being occupied by the troops of France;
to save Portugal, the ally of England, at a
crisis of almost total ruin; in fine, to fix
the power of England in the two Indies,
on true bases, by giving up what it was
wishes to preserve, by preserving for its
commerce its true resources, and by secur-
ing to it commanding advantages in point
of position, in case of the renewal of war.

If we carefully consider the favorable
opportunities of making peace which the
late ministers suffered to escape them, or
the situation in which they placed Eng-
land, it is impossible not to be convinced
that this power never signed a more ad-
vantageous treaty, since no one ever pre-
vented greater ills.

The caution and the moderation of the
answers of Mr. Addington and Lord
Hawkesbury did honor to the Ministerial
character; but there is not in Europe an
individual of intelligence who does not
see that it is their province to retort on
Lord Grenville all the reproaches which
have been heaped on them.

He wishes to render them responsible for
all the advantages which the treaty of
Luneville has secured to France. But
was it by the fault of the new Minister,
that Russia abandoned the coalition? Was
it by his fault that Austria was compelled
to withdraw, and to enter into separate
negotiations? Was it by the fault of the
new Minister that England lost the oppor-
tunity of negotiating in concert with Aus-
tria and Russia? Was it by his errors that

the states of the North renewed the ques-
tion of neutrality, and engaged with en-
thusiasm in a quarrel which, however le-
gitimate for them, could have been so
easily avoided by England.

England has had, since the year 7, three
different opportunities favorable to nego-
ciation.

The first was the 18th Brumaire, France
regenerated, La Vendee pacified, the na-
tional spirit revived, ought to have ap-
prised the English of the ascendancy which
our armies were going to resume; but the
Ministers of that day disdained the fine
opportunity which they had to treat in
concert with Austria, Russia, Bavaria,
Naples, Turkey, and Portugal. They
not only declined the opportunity, but
they also returned to the candid and friend-
ly overtures for peace, a gross answer that
gave a new spirit to the nation. The
second era was that when the army of Su-
warrow having returned into Poland,
Russia was decidedly separated from the
coalition. This era, it is true, did not
present all the advantages of the former,
but the opportunity was still a good one.
England might have hoped to make a com-
mon cause with Austria, Portugal, Tur-
key, and Bavaria. But, instead of making
peace with France, the English Minister
made new and powerful enemies. He in-
sulted Russia and all the other powers of
the north. There was a third era still;
I mean that of the preliminaries signed by
St. Julien. Italy being reconquered at
Marengo, Austria lost no time to treat
with France, and had obtained peace upon
more honorable terms than circumstances
could give her reason to hope. That was
the moment when the English Minister
should undoubtedly have entered into a
separate negotiation. He appeared, in
fact, to awake from his dream; but, al-
ways six months behind, he sought to ne-
gotiate in common with Austria. To
suppose that the French government would
consent, is to suppose it either foolish or
ignorant of the situation of Europe. Un-
able to mix his peace with that of Austria,
the English Minister sought to involve
her again in war, and Lord Minto suc-
ceeded in making the court of Vienna
blind to its own interests. She gave her-
self up once more to the baneful councils
of which he was the organ, and the fate of
the Austrian Monarchy was once more
compromised.

In a word, it was not till after the trea-
ty of Luneville, and until the new Mini-
sters had taken the helm of the State, that
England opened serious negotiations; there
was then an end of the business of inter-
fering with the affairs of the Continent.
The peace of the Continent was made
without their concurrence. The ill-tem-
per and hostile sentiments of Lord Gren-
ville, had rejected every opportunity of
contributing to that object, and dissipated
every chance of renewing the coalition a-
gainst France. In these circumstances
what could the English nation expect from
the new Ministry? That they should pre-
serve for their country in India the inesti-
mable one of Ceylon, which cannot be
recovered too high. In the West Indies,
the most important and well situated of
the islands they had conquered.

It is possible for us to refute sentence for
sentence the whole speech of Lord Gren-
ville. It is not necessary to show that he
is alone responsible for whatever he ob-
jects against the present Ministers. If Ita-
ly is under the influence of France, he a-
lone is to blame? If Naples has recovered
its political independence, it is due to the
ability of his successor. If Hanover was
taken possession of by the king of Prussia,
and on the point of being occupied by
France, it was the fault of the old Mini-
stry. If the king of England has re-
covered his Electorate, it is owing to the
prudence and wisdom of his new Ministers.
If Portugal saw her frontiers overrun,
and the danger of being blotted out of the
list of European Powers, it was the fault
of the old Ministry. If she has been saved
and lost nothing in Europe, it is to the
prudence of the new Ministry that she is
indebted for the obligation.

Although England may have brave
and excellent sailors, like those whom the
undoubtedly possess, Admirals like Lord
St. Vincent, intelligent officers like Sir
Sidney Smith, firm and conciliating ne-
gociators like the Marquis Cornwallis and
Lord St. Helens, and able financiers like
Mr. Pitt, but all these distinguished men
would not be able to maintain her in the
rank, which she is destined to occupy,
were she to have at the head of her cabi-
net, such men as Lord Grenville and Mr.
Windham.

SALEM, Sept. 2.

Arrived ship Rising States, Capt. Beck-
ford, 59 days from Cronstadt, and 43 days
from Copenhagen. Left at Cronstadt,
July 4th, Plymouth, Bradshaw, of Salem,
to fail in three days; Aurora, Putnam,
of do. to fail in 5 days; William and
Henry, Peirce, of Gloucester, to fail in 12
days; Latona, Woodbury, of do. to fail
in 15 days; Hannah, Moulton, of New-
bury port, to fail in 15 days; George and
Mary, Lawton, of Rhode-Island, to fail
in 25 days; Projector, Rogers, of New-
York, to fail in 6 days; Rising States,
Bragdon, of Charleston, S. C. to fail in
15 days. Left at Copenhagen, July 19,
Rajah, Green, of Salem, to fail in 10
days; Four Sisters, Fairfield, of do. Phen-
nix, Hayt, of New-York. July 13th,
off south part of Gothland, spoke brig
Violet, Hayes, of Gloucester, 9 days
from Cronstadt, all well. The brig Ad-
mittance, Sampson, of Salem, passed El-
sinore 20th July. The ship Commerce,
of do. had also passed, bound to Cron-
stadt.

Same day—Brig William and Henry,
Capt. Boden, 45 days from Cadiz. Left
there about 14 fail of American vessels,
names not recollected. Brig Suky and
Betsey, Cook, of Salem, failed the day
before Capt. Boden, for Gibraltar, under
convoy of the United States schooner En-
terprize.

Prices at Cadiz.—Flour 10 1/2 dolls;
rice 8 9; fish 7; beef 13; pork 21;
pipe staves 110; hhd. do. 70; barrel 37;
tar, pitch and turpentine, no price, dull.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

Entered, schr. Harvey, Simpson, Ja-
maica; sloop Eliza Bridger, Rankins, T's
Island.

Cleared, ship Lovind, Johnson, Trini-
dad; brig Sulana, Thomas, St. Johns;
schr. Fancy, Roden, Shelburne; Anna
Ballard, Moffit, Martinique; Only Daugh-
ter, Littlefield, Martinique.

Arrived since our last.

Schr. Harvey, Simpson, from Black
River, Jamaica. August 24th spoke a
brig of and for Newport, out 14 days from
Kingston. On the day following saw the
same brig ashore on a reef of New Florida,
having 32 wreckers along side. 27th, in
lat. 28, long. 80, 40, spoke sloop Repub-
lican, Hoyt, out 6 days from Havana,
bound to St. Augustine, and from thence
to this port. Sept. 1st, in lat. 37, 20,
long. 73, 30, spoke brig Samuel, Clark,
bound from Baltimore to Bordeaux, at 24
hours.

Sloop Eliza Bridger, Rankin, from
Turks Island. In lat. 20, 28, long. 73,
spoke ship Minerva, from New York to
Orleans. In lat. 27, 28, long. 87, 30,
spoke brig William, out 21 days from Bos-
ton, bound to Havana. Capt. Rankin
informs that the ship Rebecca, Whipple,
was stranded on the 25th July on the north
west reef of the Grand Cayos; part of the
cargo saved. The captain, supercargo,
mate, and one of the sailors came passen-
gers in the Eliza Bridger.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 10.

A meeting of the Sub-
scribers to the Turnpike Road
is requested at 7 o'clock this
evening at the Court-House.

From the Recorder.

THIS week's Recorder contains a va-
riety of pieces, which had been laid aside
for a considerable time. Upon that ac-
count, we cannot in the present number
finish two essays which were begun in the
last one. They must stand over till nex-
week. We have seen, however, a post
letter to Coleman, editor of the New-York
Herald to be published in his two newspa-
pers. This letter will cut short a part of
the debate between him and the letter
stealer, and the Nat onal Aegis. We ex-
pect to see this letter come back in ten
days, in the New-York papers, and pas-
sing through a dozen others in its way.

This Aegis, which was quoted at length
in last Recorder, and to which we shall
again reply in our next, was set up, not
long since, at Worcester in Massachusetts.
Its founder and promoter is Levi Lincoln,
attorney general of the United States.
This is the man who calls himself a lawyer,
and who at the same time, says that public
money does not become public property
by being collected from the people. At
any time previous to its being placed in
the treasury, the president may order it to

be paid back to the persons from whom it
was collected. A doctrine like this is too
absurd for criticism.

The Aegis is conducted by one Mr.
Blake, of whom we know nothing but
that he is very ignorant, very stupid and
often very scurrilous. If Sally, the coast
of Guinea wench, had not been sufficient,
by her own weight, for sending Jefferson
to the bottom, two such defenders as Blake
and Cheetham would have dispatched the
business. They have taken a ground
which is indefensible, and from which they
cannot fail to be driven. They declare
that, if certain facts can be proved, they
will give up the President. Some of these
facts have already been proved, and others
will be proved in a few days. Thus Mr.
Jefferson, like an old Roman, falls upon
the point of his own sword. What ago-
nies of shame and consternation must the
president feel at seeing himself so wretch-
edly defended! Never did such pangs of
terror convulse his bosom, since the day
when that heroic Governor of Virginia
fled from Charlottesville to hide himself
in Carter's Mountain! The dagger of
truth has struck his character through the
heart! He dies at the first blow!

Alexandria Theatre.

Positively the last night but one.

Mr. & Mrs. GREEN's Benefit.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

Will be presented

A CELEBRATED PLAY, CALLED THE
MOUNTAINEERS.

In the second act of the Play,

A SPANISH FANDANGO,

BY

Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. Francis, & Mrs.
Rowan.

END OF THE PLAY,

"The Little Farthing Rushlight."
By Mr. HOPKINS.

And for that night only, Mr. SULLY will
perform his unparalleled manly feats in
**GROUND & LOFTY
TUMBLING;**

In the course of which he will throw Five
Somersets without stopping.

"Monsieur Tonson; or, the
London Art of Quizzing,"
By Mr. GREENE.

To conclude with a FARCE, (never per-
formed here) called the
JEW & THE DOCTOR.

Mr. GREEN has the satisfaction to an-
nounce to his friends and the public, that
by particular consent, the MARINE
BAND will perform in the theatre on Sa-
turday evening.

* * The doors to be opened at half past 5,
and the performance to commence at half
past 6 precisely.

++ TICKETS to be had as usual—at
Mr. GADSBY'S TAVERN—and of Mr. &
Mrs. GREEN, at Mr. Overall's.

Constables will be provided to pre-
vent disturbances without the Theatre.

Strayed or Stolen,

About 20 days ago, from Alexandria,
A BRIGHT BAY HORSE,
fifteen hands high, with three white feet
and a few white hairs in his forehead.—
Twenty Dollars will be given for the con-
viction of the Thief, or Ten Dollars for
the restoration of the Horse.

Apply to the Printer.
September 10.

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Fifty Dollars Reward,

For apprehending the Thief or Thieves that
broke open the STORE on Mr. Janney's
Wharf, belonging to HENRY CHURCH,
and taking therefrom the following
GOODS, viz.—

1 piece of brown cassi-
mer, 2 pieces white do. 2 pieces super-
fine blue cloth, 2 pieces second quality do.
4 pieces flannel, 1 piece spotted swanskin,
1 piece netted cloth, 3 pieces coarse do.
2 pieces blue flannels, 2 pieces Barcelona
handkerchiefs of different patterns, and
undry articles, consisting of really made
cloths to a considerable amount.

HENRY CHURCH.

Alexandria, Sept. 10, 1802.

SAMUEL BISHOP,
BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER
Respectfully informs the Public that he has
received from Lee & Co's Patent and
Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a
fresh assortment of the following
Valuable Medicines,
Which are in high esteem and general use
throughout the United States; many of
them being sold cheaper than the drugs
of which they are compounded; could be
purchased at a retail Store.

TAKE NOTICE,
That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY Agent
for Alexandria.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs,
Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Ap-
proaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted
with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it
is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and
in a short time entirely removes the most cruel
disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir
is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small,
that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General**
of the State of Maryland.
Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my
opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used
in my family for two or three years past, with
uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or si-
milar complaints have rendered medicine ne-
cessary. I have myself found it an excellent and
agreeable remedy for a very painful and trou-
blesome affection of the breast, accompanied
with foreboding and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recom-
mend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine,
and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.
Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore,
was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a
very complicated disorder, occasioned by a fe-
verish cold caught several months ago. He
breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was
often thrown into weakening sweats when he
attempted to walk any distance, and his voice
would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper; he has been
upwards of six weeks without a return of his
complaints, and desires to give this public tes-
timony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

**Dr. Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,**

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for
the speedy relief and permanent cure of the vari-
ous complaints which result from dissipated plea-
sures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in cli-
mates unfavourable to the constitution—the im-
moderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any
other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or
excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to
females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings
in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Nervous disorders, Violent cramps in the
Stomach and back,
Consumptions, Indigestion,
Lowness of Spirits, Melancholy,
Loss of appetite, Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood, Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections, Relaxations,
Inward weakness, Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weakness, Obsolete gleet,
Fluoribus, (or whites) Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long preva-
lence and obduracy of disease has brought on a
general impoverishment of the system, excessive
debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the
flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could re-
pair a perseverance in the use of this medicine
has performed the most astonishing cures.

**HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EX-
TRACT OF MUSTARD,**

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheuma-
tism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face
and neck, &c. And has performed more cures
in the above complaints than all the other medi-
cines ever before made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn,**
Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you
call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard,
which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic
rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of
the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a
long time, and which had baffled every article
in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treat-
ment received into practice for the cure of this
obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful
you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.
P. WEATHERBURN.
John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-
Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets,
Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as fol-
lows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was
so severely affected with a violent rheumatism,
very dangerously situated, the consequence of a
severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her
bed for several weeks, and was at length re-
duced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the
most respectable medical advice was followed,
and every probable remedy attempted: when
feeling several cases of cures performed by Ha-
milton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they
were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South
Second-Street. The first application enabled
her to walk across the room, and the use of one
bottle restored her to her usual state of health
and strength.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Fere-
son, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Phi-
ladelphia County.

**HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.**

Which have within four years past cured up-
wards of one hundred and twenty thousand
persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every
situation, of various dangerous complaints arising
from worms, and from obstructions or foul-
ness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of
similar title, so commonly compounded of an op-
erating with violence; on the contrary, a parti-
cular excellence of this remedy is its being suit-
ed to every age and constitution; contains no-
thing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so
mild in its operation that it cannot injure the
most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest in-
fant of a week old, should no worms exist in
the body; but will, with or without griping,
cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is
foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the pro-
duction of worms and many fatal disorders.
They are particularly efficacious in carrying off
all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and
bilious complaints, and are the safest and mild-
est purgative that can be used on any occasion.
*Description of Worms, and the symptoms
by which they are known.*

Worms which infest the human body, are chief-
ly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round
worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the
Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and
lastly, the Tania, or tape worm, so called from
its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards
long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and
most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are
disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—
Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose
and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic
fits, and sometimes privation of speech—staring
and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular ap-
petite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes
voracious—Purging, with slimy and foetid stools
—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and
sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and
thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Exces-
sive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy coun-
tenance, and sometimes the face bloated and
flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symp-
toms, should have immediate recourse to HA-
MILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LO-
ZENGES, which have been constantly attend-
ed with success in all complaints similar to those
above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally
during the warm season, will effectually pre-
vent the vomiting and purging of children, a
dreadful disorder which annually destroys thou-
sands of the infant part of our cities. It is like-
wise the mildest and most certain remedy known
and has restored to health and strength a great
number when in an advanced stage of this fatal
complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment
in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with
eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and
an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.
(Selected from thousands) the authenti-
city of which any person may ascertain,
either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on
the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore,
began about 20 months ago to be grievously af-
flicted with a tape worm, which increased fast
in size and strength, so as to excite the most
horrid sensations by its writhing motions and
intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and
tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful ap-
prehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in
a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly,
and with that his strength, so that he was un-
able to attend to any business—when he heard
of some excellent cures performed by Hamil-
ton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which
brought away about FOUR YARDS of the
worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first
vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for
more of their medicine, with their advice—
from which resulted the total expulsion of his
formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he
supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more.
A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Ful-
ler is now in perfect health. The above facts
are well known to a numerous circle of his neigh-
bours, and himself will gratify any who may
wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce
such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they
are perfectly innocent and mild in their opera-
tion on the human body, even taken in large
doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particu-
lar mildness is abundantly evident in innumera-
ble cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,**
York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOL-
THER, minister of the Moravian church, in
York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recom-
mended to me as a very adequate means for the
cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured
a box for the use of my family, to try, whe-
ther by means of this medicine, I might be en-
abled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, dif-
ferent other means had proved abortive. My
eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very
restless at night, grew leaner from time to time;
in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of
health, which would yield to none of the medi-
cines administered, until I gave him two doses
of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which
carried off a substance to all appearance a mere
nucleus, but upon close inspection quite replet
with very small living animals. Not one of the

sort of worms which usually afflict children
came from him. Since that period he grew re-
markably better in health, and though lean,
has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine as a
purgative for infants, and found it to answer exceed-
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or
any of those disagreeable sensations, so often oc-
casioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole,
I judge this medicine to be, besides its main ob-
ject, one of the most salutary means for restor-
ing lost appetite, and promoting a proper state
of digestion, by carrying off that bilious sub-
stance, which engenders so much indisposition
both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

**Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GER-
MAN CORN PRAISER.**

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily remov-
ing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable through-
out Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly
innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repel-
lent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of
unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing
blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, par-
ticularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness,
fever, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly
heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without
impeding that natural, insensible perspiration
which is essential to health. Yet its salutary ef-
fects are speedy and permanent, rendering the
skin delicately soft and clear, improving the com-
plexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Ne-
ver failing to render an ordinary countenance
beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER for the
TEETH and GUMS.**

This excellent preparation comforts and
strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from
decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by
absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness,
which suffered to accumulate, never fails to in-
jure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effect of natural weakness or of ac-
cident, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching
and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those
maladies which frequently succeed the small pox,
measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthen-
ing a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced
its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of
sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives
immediate and lasting relief in the most severe
instances.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the
ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at
one application, and may be used with perfect
safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week
old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any
other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not
accompanied with that tormenting smart which
attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal dis-
ease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of
cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and ma-
lignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so
as to be used with safety by persons in every sit-
uation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off super-
fluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to
refine and amend the appetite—to procure a free
perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which
are often attended with fatal consequences—a
dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its
first appearance. They are celebrated for re-
moving habitual costiveness—sickness at the sto-
mach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by **S. Plea-
sants, Richmond; Ross and Dou-
glass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fre-
dericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smith-
field; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr.
Miller, Winchester; R. Green-
how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw,
Leesburg.**

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the subscribers at the cor-
ner of Prince and Water Streets.

New-England Rum in barrels, best
Boston Bay Mackerell, pickled Salmon,
Whale Oil, mould and dipt Candles, brown
Soap, Allum Salt, Allum Gandle, ditto,
fine, do. three boxes Tumblers, 2 hds.
Allum, 1 case fashionable men's Hats, a
few casks Bordeaux Claret, Gridstones,
Rhode Island Lime, best manufactured
Richmond Tobacco, and a general assort-
ment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes.

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

September 8. eo3w

Cash given for **FLAX-SEED,** by

BENJ. SHREEVE, Junr.

August 28. eo

The subscribers authorized by
the Will of the late George Carter, of
Stafford County, will sell at Public Auction,
on the first Monday of December next, in
the town of Leesburg, his

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on both sides of Goose Creek, in
this County, and running from thence to
the said town; containing about five
thousand acres, most of which has been
laid off in lots, and since leased for lives
or a term of years; from the peculiarly
eligible situation of this land, and its
great fitness for the improving state of
agriculture that is taking place in this
neighbourhood, it is hoped that it will be
an object worth the attention of those
who wish to vest their money in landed
property; one third of the purchase money
will be required on the day of sale, the
remaining two thirds to be paid by two
annual installments; six per cents of the
Stock of the U. States will be taken in
payment for one half of the two delayed
installments, at its current value, in the
principal commercial towns, or bonds
with good personal security and mortgage,
will be required to secure the payments.

Mr. John Mathias, living in Leesburg,
and surveyor of this County, has a plat
of the land and will survey or show any
part of it to those who wish it, they pay-
ing his expenses for so doing.

LONDON CARTER, Junr.
THOMAS L. LEE.

Loudoun County, August 20. eo

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

**The Turnpike Road from Alexan-
dria to Little River,**

in Loudoun county, will be received by
William Hartshorne for himself and John
Thomas Ricketts, in Alexandria—Israel
Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David
Hunter and William Riddle in Berkeley;
Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame
in Jefferson; Bushrod Taylor and Wm.
Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowder
and William Stienberger in Shenandoah.
This being a business in which the com-
munity may be greatly benefited, and as
it has only this day come into my hands,
I have undertaken to publish without con-
sulting the other commissioners as they are
all at a distance. The law is with me
and I doubt not will be shewn by the
other commissioners, to any person ap-
plying. The law require ten dollars to
be paid at the time of subscribing; the
remaining sum of ninety dollars, on each
share, is to be paid in dividends, as called
for by the President and Directors, to be
chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Oranges, Cocoa-Nuts, Limes,

&c. &c.

All,

Best Durham Mustard,

Excellent Jar Raisins,

Havannah Segars by the Box,

And a few Weavers' SLAYS of differ-

ent Numbers.

JOSEPH DYSON.

September 3. eo

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop

Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes,

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at

his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

To be Rented,

The House in which I now

live, of which I have a lease for upwards

of three years from this time; the situa-

tion is eligible and the House commodious

For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax Street, June 10. eo

REMOVAL.

JOHN BYRNE has re-

moved to the corner of King and

Royal Streets, opposite Mr.

Mott's (commonly called Mc-

Knight's) tavern, where he has

for sale CHOICE WINES, SPIRIT-

OUS LIQUORS and GROCERIES, at

moderate prices.

September 3. eo74

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